

$$y = \frac{n^2 - \varepsilon}{n^2 - 9} \rightarrow y = \frac{n^2 - \varepsilon}{n^2 - 9} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9}}{1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9}}$$

$$\left[\frac{n^2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9} + 9 - \frac{n^2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9}}{y^2 - 1} - y^2 - 1 : \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\frac{\varepsilon \cdot y^2 \cdot 9}{y^2 - 1}}{y^2 - 1} = \frac{9y^2 - \varepsilon}{y^2 - 1} : \frac{(y-1)(y+1)}{(y-1)(y+1)} + \frac{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9}}{1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{n^2 - 9}} \right]$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \cup \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{\varepsilon}{n^2-9}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{\varepsilon}{n^2-9}}}\right] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

10

$$f(n) = \frac{n^3 + 10n^2 - n - 2}{n^2 - 1} : \frac{n + 2 (n^2 - 1)}{n^2 - 1} = n + 2, n \neq \pm 1$$

ریشه های صفر

$$x = 1 \rightarrow f(n) = \infty$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow f(n) = \infty$$

$$y = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{n+1+n+1}{n^2+n} = \frac{2n+2}{n^2+n}$$

$$y = \frac{2(n+1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow n = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$IR - \{0, 2\} \rightarrow \text{arbitrary}$$

الف

$$y = \left(n - 2 \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2} - \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right)^2 \in \left(\frac{n}{2} - \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right)^2 \rightarrow R \left(\frac{n}{2} - \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right)^2 \in [0, 1]$$

$$R \left(\frac{n}{2} - \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right)^2 \in [0, 1] \rightarrow R \left(\frac{n}{2} - \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right)^2 \in [0, \varepsilon]$$

ب) $1.9 y \leq \sin n + \varepsilon \rightarrow y \leq \frac{\sin n + \varepsilon}{1.9}$

$$R \sin n \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\sin n \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow y \leq \frac{1.9}{1.9} \rightarrow y \leq 1$$

$$\sin n \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow y \leq \frac{2.9}{1.9} \rightarrow y \leq 1.526$$

9

$$(\sqrt{n} - 2)(\sqrt{n} - 1)$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{n} - 2)(\sqrt{n} - 1)}{(\sqrt{n} - 1)(\sqrt{n} - 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{n} - 2}{\sqrt{n} - 1} = y \rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \frac{y+2}{1-y} \leftarrow \sqrt{n} - y\sqrt{n} = y+2 \leftarrow \sqrt{n} - 2 = y\sqrt{n} - y$$

$$\sqrt{n} = \frac{y+2}{1-y} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1-y} = \frac{2}{1-y} + \frac{y}{1-y}$$

$$R_f = \{ y \in (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, +\infty) \}$$

الف

$$bn + c \rightarrow 2b + c = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{-1} + \frac{1}{b+1} = 1$$

$$c = -2 \leftarrow 2b + c = 1 \rightarrow c = 1 - 2b$$

ب) $\sqrt{n^2 + \varepsilon} \rightarrow n \rightarrow R = [2, +\infty)$

الف

$$n[n] \quad [-2, -1) \rightarrow -2n$$

$$[-1, 0) \rightarrow -n$$

$$[0, 1) \rightarrow 0$$

$$[1, 2) \rightarrow n$$

$$\{2\} \rightarrow 2n$$

$$R = [0, 2) \cup (2, \infty]$$

ب) $n|n| = n$

$$[-1, 0] \rightarrow -n^2 - n = -(n^2 + n)$$

$$[0, 1] \rightarrow n^2 - n$$

$$R = [-2, 1]$$

الف

$$\frac{n+1}{n} + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}}$$

$$2 \leq \alpha \leq \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$R = [2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

ب) $(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x) \rightarrow -\sin^2 x + 1 = \cos^2 x$

$$R_f = [0, \varepsilon]$$

$$\sin x = 1 \rightarrow -1 - 1 + 2 = 0$$

$$\sin x = -1 \rightarrow -1 + 1 + 2 = 2$$

$$\sin x = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -1 + 1 + 2 = 2$$

الف

$$n \leq 1 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \leq 2 \rightarrow -\frac{2}{2} + 1 = 0$$

$$n \leq 3 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$n \leq 4 \rightarrow -2 + 1 = -1$$

$$n \leq 5 \rightarrow -\frac{5}{2} + 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$n \leq 6 \rightarrow -3 + 1 = -2$$

$$n \leq 7 \rightarrow -\frac{7}{2} + 1 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$n \leq 8 \rightarrow -4 + 1 = -3$$

$$n \leq 9 \rightarrow -\frac{9}{2} + 1 = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$n \leq 10 \rightarrow -5 + 1 = -4$$

الف

$$\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$R = \left(\frac{1}{n-1}, \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

ب) $k_m = \frac{1}{m}$

برای اینکه مقادیر k_m باشد باید $\frac{1}{m}$ باشد

که k_m باید تابع متناهی باشد و در آنجا قطع کند

درصورتی که k_m از مقدار $\frac{1}{m}$ باشد

عبارت دیگر k_m باید از $\frac{1}{m}$ عبور کند